THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Caulmo-Prince Methusalem. 4 P. M. Madison Square Theolive-The Rejab. 198 P. K. Spencer's Palace Huste Hall-Variety. 2 and 3 P. M.

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A Deserted Government.

The President and the seven members of of Government, where the law supposes them to be constantly present in the discharge of their official duties. Every one of them has been frequently away from Washington during the present year.

The President receives fifty thousand dollars a year in salary. Eight thousand dollars a year are voted for his "contingent expenses," and he enjoys many privileges and advantages that largely decrease his personal expenses. The Cabinet members receive eight thousand dollars a year each, and some of them, like the Attorney-General. pursue their profession, and make the public Others, like Mr. CHANDLER, know how to improve the opportunities of official life.

constantly turn to account. The great business of the country and the important trusts sible clerks during the frequent excursions of pleasure made by the members of the Administration, who do not scruple to use the public property for their personal comfort or convenience.

The President and Mr. LINCOLN have gone tention of returning to Washington before the early part of September. Judge GRESHAM has accompanied them part of the way. Mr. TILLER is in Colorado, looking after his fences and his future. Mr. FOLGER went to the Louisville Exposition, after having just returned from a visit to the interior of New York. Brewster, Attorney-General, established himself at Long Branch before the general exodus from Washington began. Mr. CHANDLER has been at Concord for several weeks, trying to elect himself Senator. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has been rusticating in New Jersey for a month or more, leaving the Department of State in charge of his young son-in-law, John Davis,

These plain facts are a reproach to the Administration, and to the party which it all the express companies and monopolize represents. Absenteeism and culpable neg- the whole business of carrying express packlect of duty were among the causes that led to the overthrow and t'e disgrace of Grantism. The Republican officeholders seem to have

It is high time for the people to inquire if public servants cannot be found who will fulfil their obligations, and faithfully perform the service for which they are well paid, and which they have sworn to discharge. The experience of fourteen years of Republican junketing justifies the conviction that no reform is to be expected inside of a party which encourages such practices.

This abuse has become fixed. It can only be eradicated by a change which will clean out the evils that swarm all through the public service, and by dismissing the faithless servants who are responsible for them. All the expedients that have been tried, under the disguise of so-called reform, have only aggravated these evils. There never was the least intention to cure them. In truth, they are incurable while the Republican party controls the Government. The Republican party must go!

The City Very Healthy.

The health of New York is remarkably good for mids ammer. The death rate, which was comparatively high during the brief peric lof great toat and immediately after it. has now fallen to about a fair average, and the causes of the deaths recorded show that the city was never freer from contagious diseases than it is to-day.

Barring that short experience of high temperatures, the weather has been exceedingly comfortable in town. People who are obliged to stay in New York have had little reason to country; and perhaps, on the average, they have fared just as well as the others, even if they have not spent the time more pleasurably, with the many opportunities for diversion and the greater variety of occupations offered in the city.

The average temperature of last week was a delightful mean-about seventy-three degrees so that in the crowded wards the people breathed an invigorating air, and the reasonably complain when the thermometer ranges between seventy and eighty, and by midnight is at the lower figure. That is the sort of temperature people go great distances to hunt for in summer. We have had it here at home in the crowded city, and it has been rendered the more agreeable and the more invigorating by winds from the sea and by purifying rains in abundance, S. cool, indeed, has been the summer, on the average, so far, that among the mountains and at some seaside places, fires have been re-

quired, especially of late. It is a very great gain to approach the dog days with a temperature so moderate and so healthful. The city is better prepared to endure the strain of the hot and sultry weather which may be ahead of it. Young strain, the hardest which children, particu-

larly, have to bear in town. This healthful condition of the city continues at a time when cholera and yellow fever are raging elsewhere, and when great fear of their approach is felt in other communities, and to some extent has disturbed New York. Not only are these diseases not frequent and less severe than they have been in the past at this season.

Nothing except the most inexcusable negligence, the most criminal carelessness of our health authorities, will render us liable to any cholera invasion. It is comparatively easy in the present state of medical knowledge and of sanitary regulation to keep cholers out of a great city at a long remove from the places were the pestilence rages.

death as recorded. Cholera, which comes by sea, can be kept out of the city altogether. especially as the quarantine inspectors expect it, and are on the lookout for it.

Practical Communists.

Mr. F. B. THURBER honors us with a communication upon the Government telegraph scheme to which we give room in another part of this paper. He does not admit that the advocacy of a Government telegraph looks toward communism.

The first aim of communism is the destruction of individuality and the establishment of social despotism. The communist wishes that the Government should monopolize everything, and then he wishes to be the Government himself. The land, all mechanical inventions, railroads, steamboats, telegraphs. everything, should be owned by Government, and should be managed by Government; and this Government should be absolute. The Board of Trade and Transportation, for whom Mr. THURBER speaks, do not go quite the whole length at present. They only prohis Cabinet are all absent from the seat pose that the Government should take possession of the telegraphs and monopolize them; but the principle is the same and the result will be the same-the omnipotence of

Government and the destruction of liberty. Mr. THURBER'S great bugbear is the en croachments of corporate power; and he seems to see no way of lighting them except by concentrating everything in the hands of Government. In order to cripple a few separate, disconnected, and often warring corporations, he would establish one mighty, universal, irresistible corpora-He cites a long list of gentlemen rich and prosperous who belong to the service subservient to individual interest. | Board of Trade and Transportation, and who sympathize with his views. But no list of names proves anything. Even if those who he President and the Cabinet never fall | desire to have the Government monopolize to draw full pay for long absences. Thus the telegraphs, do not know that their desire they set an example which subordinates is communistic, it is so nevertheless; and while in their own conceit they may be well informed, they are profoundly ignorant of of government are turned over to irrespon- the principles which make the United States great among nations.

In the American philosophy of life liberty is the great corrective for the evils of modern society. So far, it has sufficed to prevent any of these evils from raising itself into a position of despotism in on a jaunt to Yellowstone Park, with no in- this country. Take the very evils connected with the railroad corporations against which Mr. THURBER has long been arrayed in hostility, and who shall say that liberty is not sufficient to deal with them? Is it not true that the cost of transportation has steadily decreased? Is there any great and powerful railroad, that has not its rivals and competitors? How long is it since the proprietors of the most important trunk lines were talk ing about invoking the interference of Con gress, that is of Government, to save them from the effects of free competition?

Our correspondent finally inquires how i would do to turn the Post Offlee over to some corporation instead of having it run by the Government. We will ask him in turn how It would do to have the Government turn out

ages through the country. Liberty is the greatest achievement of man Its cost has been enormous both in blood gathered no wisdom from that historic event. and treasure, but its value is beyond appreciation. Whatever else we may let go, let us hold fast to liberty!

Improving Creeks and Inlets.

The report which Major G. L. GILLESPIE of the Engineer Corps has just made to Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, describing his operations during the past twelve months, is of much interest. Major Gillespie's labors have been largely devoted to the amelioration of those wenderful New Jersey streams and coves which, from a condition of comparative ob scurity, suddenly sprang into a national reputation, through the prodigious figure they were found to be cutting in the annual River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

The country will be glad to learn that on Cheesequakes Creek all the available approprintions have been laid out in stone jetties at its mouth, and that \$20,000 more will be asked next winter for continuing to improve this now historic watercourse. By referring to former reports we find that there was a balance of \$24,000 in the Treasury to the Of course, it must go through the public credit of Cheesequakes Creek on July 1, 1882, and that this sum was increased to \$39,000 by Congress a month later. One of Gen WRIGHT's reports claims "a depth of one foot at mean low water for about threefourths of the length to be improved, and for the remaining portion a depth of from four feet to a foot and a half at low water;" but it adds that "the course of the creek is very crooked and requires to be straightened." The project on which the engineers have envy those who were able to get away to the | been so busily engaged is the modest one of improving about three miles of the creek, so as to secure a channel four feet deep for that distance. No doubt the country will enthusinstically respond to the call for more ap-

propriations for Cheesequakes. Manasquan River is another of those no tional highways in New Jersey which Congress takes under its protection. Major GILLESPIE reports that marked improvement has resulted from the labors of the past nights were favorable to sleep. No one can year at this point, and that \$25,000 can be used in extending its jetties and piers. A previous report on the commercial interests stated that "Manasquan is at present measurably without commerce;" and, while the desirability of a harbor of refuge was then the Times said that Gov. CLEVELAND had adverted to, a doubt was suggested by the expense of constructing and maintaining such a work will prove commensurate to any beneficial result which may be gained." It is, of course, to be supposed that this enormously expensive project is not the one for which the new appropriations are nsked.

Woodbridge Creek is a third New Jersey river which Major GILLESPIE has been fredging. It is officially reported to "derive of the Governor's alleged journey to Newand old are in better condition to stand this lits importance as a navigable stream from the numerous clay banks" of that region; and it is a candidate for further appropriations. Still another commercial waterway in this State is Mattawan Creek. On this the sum of \$6,155 has just been expended. with "great satisfaction;" and \$9,000 more is asked for continuing the work. Of this creek the local engineer reported not long here, but contagious diseases generally are ago that "the present commerce is small;" but also less prevalent than is usual, and the he added an expression of opinion that, by maladies peculiar to summer are far less digging out the channel, "manufacturers would be induced to locate there, as inquiries have already been made as to whether the ereck is easy of access by water."

On the Shrewsbury the sum of \$32,495 was expended in the last fiscal year, and now \$50,000 is modestly asked for prosecuting the improvement of this huge stream. For the noble Rahway, on which \$4,776 was expended, only \$10,000 is asked as next year's installment. For the Elizabeth, it is estimated that

Arthur's Kill and Kill von Kull, only \$25,000 more is now needed.

Some New York waters have engaged part of the labors of Major GILLESPIE. On the odorous Newtown Creek \$15,000 was laid out, and \$75,000 more will be asked next winter. For Flushing Bay the sum of \$40,000 is required, in addition to the current expenditures. The total estimate for completing this improvement was \$125,000, and Secretary LINCOLN last winter gave this account of the project:

"The engineer in charge reports that the an which commerce and navigation would be benefited by the improvement is unknown. He assumes that a development of trade by water might follow the im-provement. It is further stated that the number of in habitants to be benefited by this improvement is about

For East Chester Creek an appropriation of \$30,000 is suggested, while a like amount is named for digging a channel between Sheepshead Bay and Dead Horse Inlet. Of the projected improvements in this region Mr. Lincoln unsympathetically reported to Congress in January as follows:

The officer in charge describes the commerce of She-pshead Bay as undeveloped and the statistics un known. The principal occupation is fishing, conducted in small versels suited to shoul navigation.

Major GILLESPIE is able to report that his recent expenditure of \$8,220 at Canarsic gave great satisfaction to the owners of fishing vessels;" and he is accordingly emboldened to ask \$20,000 for going on with this popular work, whose total cost is estimated at only \$88,000. Concerning Canarsie, the Secretary of War enlightened Congress in the following language:

"The commerce of the place is undeveloped, and sta istics relating thereto unknown. The amount that commerce and navigation may be benefited by the con pletion of the improvement is reported by the office charged with the conduct of the work "to be unknown."

Finally, Major GILLESPIE records the expenditure of \$6,861 for dredging at Sumpawanus Inlet, and asks \$15,000 for next year. Very likely he may get it, as Congress has already been notified by the War Office of the important national interests at stake here in these words:

"The officer in charge reported that the amount of commerce by water is unknown. The gradual shoaling of the inlet seems to have diverted freight to the railway, and because of the rates charged by the road the application has been made for the improvement of the inlet The vilinge of Babylon, at the head of pavigation, has a population of about 2 900, and is a summer resort, an has several mais and factories. From the wharf at th outh of the inlet there is steamboat communication with Fire Island during the summer. It would appear

that the interests to be served are purely local. The indications now are that a big River and Harbor bill will be introduced into the next Congress. But will it pass? Aye, there's the rub.

The Republican party must go!

The Decline of Honor.

The Congregationalist laments "the decline of honor" in our army and navy. "It used to be understood," it says, "that an officer of the United States army or navy was a man of honor, as a matter of course. But in these latter days a great and sad change has oc curred. On the whole there has been a real and a serious deterioration of morals of each branch of the service." All this is undoubtedly true. But the de-

cline of honor of these latter days has affected not only the officers of the army and navy. It is observable in civil life to a striking extent. Of late we have had there some conspicuous examples of moral rottenness among men in whom it was least expected. But the most serious decline of honor and the most damaging to public morals has not appeared in either the army or the navy or among the run of society. It has been among the men who have dominated and still rule the party in power. There it is that the seat of the disease is, and thence the con-

tagion spreads. The Fraudulent HAYES stole the Presideney. John Sherman, profiting by the theft, became Secretary of the Treasury, Gan-PIELD played an underhand game to get his nomination, and when elected, forfeited his out honor was sacrificed, and a base moral tone pervaded Washington official life Fraud, sham, cant, cheating, and lying were at the head, and no wonder they rioted below, The moral rottenness discovered so frequently among officers of the army and navy only shows that the corruption has extended.

What is the remedy for the odious and dangerous disease? Purge the fountain; punish the successful villainy and fraud at the source, and the stream will become pure The Republican party must go!

The Governor is in Albany.

Gov. CLEVELAND told a correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle the other day that he had not visited Newport this summer. According to the Eagle, the Governor said:

"The New York Times read me a lecture on its edi torial page nearly a column long about my junketing and reasong about for pleasure. "Junketing" would have been far pleasanter than working at this desk hard press for it, I suppose he has the compensation and con minimum of having had a good time. When he doesn't junket," and yet is criticised, he has the consolation o performed and unjust abuse.

THE SUN about the same time said that I was away pleasuring, and that the Lieutenant dovernor was the Governor. These papers keep well informed."

So far as this newspaper is concerned, the Governor is in error. We did not say that to be enhanced by this work ingenuously Mr. CLEVELAND was "away pleasuring." We did not say that "the Lieutenaut-Gover nor was the Governor." We did say that "gone on a visit to Rhode Island," "This local engineer as to whether "the enormous | being the case," we added, "the powers and duties of the Governor's office devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor."

It will be observed that both of the statements were literally true.

How can we fitly rebuke our neighbor, the Times, for disseminating misinformation as to the whereabouts of the Chief Executive of this State? Its sin was the greater inasmuch as it indirectly sought, on the strength port, to justify the chronic and outrageous junketing of Republican officials connected with the Federal Government.

The Republican party must go!

The Irish landlords, headed by Lord Dun-BAVEN, are now asking Mr. GLADSTONE for relief through a loan of money that will make up their losses caused by the Land act, Mr. GLAD STONE is already furnishing money for the relief of the Irish tenants, and money for the relief of the Irish laborers who are being shipped out of the country, and he has been furnishing money for the Irish informers. If he is now to furnish relief money for the Irish lords and landfords, where in the world is all the money

Earthquakes in Italy, cholera in Egypt, tornadoes in the United States, inundations in Germany, famine in Russia, war in Tonquin, Madagascar, Zululand, and several South American States-poor old world, poor old

things looked dark for Spanish royalty and dismal for the royal pair. But the King, we suppose, in view of the scandal that was raised, as promised to give up his beastly ways, and the Queen, we suppose, has been persuaded by her relatives to take him at his word. We do not suppose, however, that her Majesty will now put implicit faith in his Majesty's honor.

The Grand Jury, either collectively or through the committee of three, having accomplished nothing in the Comptroller's office, took a fresh start yesterday in a new direction. The entire body, it is reported, charged itself with the task of looking into an alleged overissue of city bonds during the term of a Comptroller who held office before Mr. CAMPBELL. The subpcenaing of witnesses was ordered, and the new investigation was undertaken as zealously as the one that is practically abandoned.

This is the way the Globe-Democrat puts it "Is not the point at issue whether the President really neglects his work when he goes to Long Branch for a week in July, or to the Yellowstone Park for the month of August? Do public interests anfer by reason of the absence of the President from Washington for some time in midsummer? To suggest a parallelense, did Mr. Dava neglect his duty to far few when he sailed for Europe, or did that eminent journal suffer when he went to San Francisco?"

In the one case, Mr. Dana settled with his constituents beforehand: in the other, President ARTHUR will have to settle with his constituents

The Republican party must go!

Kentucky and Texas are the two States that hold elections during the present month. Kentucky votes for Governor and for various to be improved by its Chief Mag State officers next Monday, chooses a Legisla-ture and decides the question whether a Convention shall be called for revising her Constitution. Texas holds an election a week from Tuesday; it is a special one, not for the choice of officers, but for voting upon constitutional endments in regard to public school lands and funds, the maximum rate of taxation, and the terms of the County Courts. September used always to be an election month, but this year there will be no State voting between the middle of the present month and the Ohio contest of next October.

Ten thousand deaths in Cairo within two nonths are a hideous commentary on the condition of the Egyptian people, and on the administration of public affairs in Farypt. The expounders of sanitary science allege that an epidemic of cholera can always be prevented by the adoption of proper scientific tions; and if this be true, what awful wrongs are perpetrated in Egypt!

The Louisvillians are having a great time with their Fair, and the San Franciscans are about to have a great time with the Knights Templar. The Santa Feejans have just had a gay time at their jubilee, and the Denverites have held high festivity with the Grand Army. Perhaps New Yorkers may in course of time have something more entertaining than the lookmakers' strike, or the sanitary inspection of the bottomiess pit, or the eigarmakers' strike, or the coupon frauds in the Comptroller's office, or the telegraphers' strike, or the great show of Satan taking the hindmost.

HICKS Pasha's last victory over the Soudan insurgents, in which the slaughter was great body of the Mahdi's force attacked a r sition at Warabia where Hicks's mitrailieu mortars, and twelve field guns had full swe-He was thus able to mow down the enemy for half an hour, and only lost two men himsel One of the lieutenants of the False Prophelately claimed that he had \$3,000 men, the forces and their leaders being recapitulated in detail; and having given the exact strength, he added, with an imaginative touch, "We are coming with armies whose numbers can be counted only by the Most High, and with arms which you possess not, including rockets and Remingtons." But if El Mahdi even had an easily counted number of breechloaders and Gatlings, he might make things dark for Gen. HICES and the Khedive.

At a funeral yesterday the clergyman conducting the services spoke for nearly an hour, beginning with a biography of the dead man. and ending with a long exhortation to the mourners. The day was warm, the pariors were crowded, the blinds were closed, the air was stifling. For the last half hour the grieving family and friends listened to the longword given during the canvass. Through- winded sermonizer in silent, increasing torture, and even the chief mourner felt relieved make tedious orations at funerals cannot pray as the man did at a camp meeting: "I offer Thee thanks that I am endowed with a little ommon sense."

Another railroad collision; six more men killed. This thing also was owing to neglect of duty by a railroad functionary. The officers of the railroad, instead of defending this guilty functionary, ought to see to it that he is prosecuted and punished. Then the friends of the slaughtered victims should see to it that the califord authorities are held to their proper responsibility. The dead would not thus be prought to life, but negligence would be made nore costly than it is now.

The Badisches Volksfest, celebrated this week by the Baden-born residents of New York, was a picture sque reproduction of fatherland customs and costumes. Everywhere the Baden colors, the musicians in light blue uniforms, the people attired as peasants or burghers, and the old country dances and games, recalled Rhineland. The tableau groups in the procession, military, agricultural winenaking, nuntial, social, and mythical, more formally reproduced Baden life in town and country. These festivals in memory of the native land do not lessen the love for the adopted one.

The Fenian alarm has at length reached the British storeship anchored at Coquimbo. Having been warned that she was to be blown up or sunk, she has obtained permission from Chili to open fire on suspicious boats that may approach her after nightfall. Possibly the Canadian rumors that Halifax was to be entered by means of its sewers, and that the Welland Canal was to be blown up by tourists with gripsacks, have reached Coquimbo.

We have a despatch to-day from Pittsburgh that a boy murderer was yesterday senenced to death on the gallows; and we have a despatch from Halifax about a boy of 15 shooting a man to death; and we have a despatch from Brownsville about the killing of a man by a young schoolmaster, who himself was then murdered. Most horrible stories of young desperadoes are constantly appearing in the papers nowadays.

Jones's Axc.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I send you berewith a copy of a communication addressed last week to the President of the Park Department in regard to cutting down trees contrary to my instructions. I learn that it was not read at the public meeting to-day. SAN, Paneose, Ja., Sup't of Finning, D. P. P.

New York, Aug. 1.

Mr. Wm. M. Oilige, President D. P. P.

Dran Sin: I find this morning on making my regular four of inspection of the Park that several healthy, vigorous trees, including a fine specimen of American etim, all just north of the universi springs, have been cut down by order of the Superintendent, in opposition to my direct injunctions to the contrary. As Superintend out of Planting, I saw responsible for the management of the plantations of the Park and I therefore report these facts to your Board as it is evident that I cannot continue to hold the position with a superintendent who acts contrary to my margarite. New York, July 27. Pansons, Ja., Sup't of Planting.

Electric Lights for Harlem Bridges.

Engineer Van Winkle was instructed at yesrday's meeting of the Para Commissioners to supply officient steam power on the Madison avenue bridge to from the pinces were the pestilence rages.

When typhus fever, a most malignant and well as states—poor old world, poor old distracted globe!

American States—poor old world, poor old distracted globe!

American States—poor old world, poor old world, poor old distracted globe!

American States—poor old world, poor old distracted globe!

It is great news from Madrid. The King and States—poor old world, poor old distracted globe!

It is great news from Madrid. The King and Queen of Spain have made up, and are to gettle ray and set of the special power on the Madrid vorld, poor old distracted globe!

It is great news from Madrid. The King and Queen of Spain have made up, and are to gettle ray and set of the special power on the Madrid vorld, poor old distracted globe!

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It is great news from Madrid. The King and Queen of Spain have made up, and are to gettle ray and States—poor old world, poor old distracted globe!

It is great news from Madrid. The King and Queen of Spain have made up, and are to gettle ray and States—poor old world. Poor old distracted globe!

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It is great news from Madrid. The King and Queen of Spain have made up, and are to gettle ray and world an electric ray and world an electron ray and provention of

MID-WEEK ECHOES.

President Arthur has started upon h Jules Verne-like trip "Around the World The world he is going to visit is not very ensive, and the trip will last much less the the famous imaginative humbug's eighty day But it promises to be full of interesting polit cal and financial results. He was feasted Louisville yesterday morning, the Democrat freely mixing with the Republicans in the w come they gave to the Chief Magistrate of the untry. Mr. Henry Watterson, the Tom Ochi tree of Kentucky, was, of course, one of the prominent figures at the festivities. When he was in New York recently, making arrange ments for the Blue Grass State show, he spoke of the whole subject almost as an individual enterprise of his own, and whatever succes the Louisville exhibition is destined to he will be mostly due to the exertions of t handsome, eloquent, genial, and talented bomian. If every State of this great Union a Tom Ochiltree or a Henry Watterson, ou would not be half as dull as it is, and social tercourse would gain all the charm to w prosperous, intelligent, and go-ahead nat fairly entitled.

When the President reaches more no latitudes his trip will probably assume more business-like aspect. He will b social enjoyment in the Yellowstone. b. the guidance of men like Mr. Villard Rufus Hatch, he is sure to gain a g the way of sound financial inspircritical condition of almost ever business throughout the countre t fall ing closely associated with the ancial reniuses who have so well for tricate science of blind pools ants, and the rest of it. Wall street business is not gain anylub cruise.

thing by the New York which begins on Saturdey expected that about forty vessels will m the rendezvous day, and place at Newport by sunset or of the gallant Commodore James 1: mith. There will probably be, exclusive the crews, over the vessels and resting upon the girder bridges will be inidele cage will exactly by up its support, but the o't wo will ave to reach out further the channel and toward land, and it was the meressally stiffness to such an from a single by e. the structure land to from a single by e. the structure land to from a single by e. the structure land to from a single by e. the structure land to from a single by e. the structure land to from a single by e. the structure land to from a single by e. the structure land town from the top to the connect of lattice bridges. These lozenges hape by distributions are really steel cages 120 feet wide at the first both and only 30 feet at the top. This inward slope gives the strength of a trestle support of or all the weight fails upon the piers by uprights, and now by the arch principle from the slaw. The upper sides of the lozenges will be straight and the lower ones curved, while the track will run along their horizontal axis, his feet above the top of the piers which will also be the alitiude of the two connecting steel girders. This balance or cantilever principle has never been used in Great Britan on inrege bridges before. At present the piers on the south side are being put in, a gigantic undertaking in itself. On the north side they are nearly completed. The bridge will be of steel in every part except the piers.

"The only pier in our bridge," continued Mr. Swan, "will be one near shore. The cost of our bridge will be one near shore. The cost of our bridge will be one near shore. 150 gentlemen on this amateur fleet. certainly one-half of that number w stock brokers and That means so many Wall street operators active workers taken at of Wall street for two or three weeks, and as meht owners and their friends are mostly non of means, the cruise is not likely to improve business in stocks. As a matter of course, all these gentlemen can learn the condition of Wall street affairs at every port in which they anchor, and, in case of any big event on the Exchange, can take a special train and land in Wall street within twelve or fifteen hours. But to the natural uncertainty of yachting connections with terra firma must now be added the precarious condition of telegraph communications, and unless the valiant mariners are all short of stocks, their cruise off the coast of Maine may turn out to be not a very enviable one.

The vessels, after reporting at Newport on Saturday evening, will spend a quiet Sunday in that pretty harbor, and their crews, owners, and guests will have ample opportunity to go to church. Monday morning they are to start on a race for the Ogden Goelet prizes of \$1,000 for schooners and \$500 for sloops. Commodors Smith succeeded last year in taking some sixteen vessels around Cape Cod, which is more than any of his predecessors in the last ten years have done. This year it is expected that he will lead double that number of craft, for as the majority of yachtsmen are partisans of sweet safety, a big steam tug has been chartered to follow the fleet and pick up those who may come to grief. This dry nurse is expected to give considerable encouragement to many oft he yacht owners and make the cruise a brilliant success.

The first objective point of the squadron is

Marblehend, the headquarters of the Eastern Yacht Club. After that the fleet is to push as ar as Moun 1t, provided there is neither too much for a too much wind. Should they ever reach the anat ladies' resort of Bar Harbor, the gallant and elegant mariners will greatly contribute to its happiness. There is never to be tound more than one desirable male to every ten females on the picturesque island, and a sudden supply of some 150 or 200 young, handsome, and wealthy visitors must naturally contribute to the improvement of the general run of social business. The fleet has on board its vessels the very choicest assortment of male representatives of humanity. from the ebony black Cubans to the strawberry blond Germans. Il y en a pour tous les goûts,

The great decline in stocks and the ruin which it brought upon the lambs have started the bucket shops once more. In many of the large buildings about Wall street almost the entire basement is occupied by these dens. Thither the "busted" operators who can still raise a ten-dollar bill, the clerks from stock brokers' offices, boys from the restaurants and gin mills, and, in some instances, speculative barbers and bootblacks flock in grimy and mal odorous crowds. These shops have ceased to deal exclusively in stocks. Any one can now buy there a bushel of wheat or corn, a tierco of lard, or a barrel of petroleum. The evil which must arise from such gambling places is evident. They are quite as injurious to boys as the cheap betting places were a few years ago Such disgraceful scenes as have occurred at Monmouth Park recently should be put down with a high hand. The first step toward this would be to move the judges' stand to the same side of the course as the grand stand, just as it is at Jerome Park. Such a change might satisfy the public, and it could make no material difference in deciding the winner of the race. The gentlemen who act as judges are men of unimpeached honor, as many of them, such as Carroll Livingston, "Bunny" Bradford, and F. Morris, never bet. Others, who do bet, take particular pains to call off all bets if they have unexpectedly to enter the stand. This was the ense with Mr. John G. Heckscher on last Saturday. He had a small bet of \$25 on a race, and immediately transferred it when he took Mr. Cassatt's place in the stand. The course at Monmouth Park is particularly deceptive to any one who is not exactly opposite the winning post, and to the person who watches the finish at an angle a horse may seem to win by head and shoulders when he is really beaten under the wire. As for displays of ill temper such as have been seen on two or three recent occasions, they should be discouraged in every possible manner by all true lovers of horse racing. The people in charge of the tracks do everything in their power to preserve order and protect visitors from the rowdies and pickpockets who infest race courses. Mr. Withers employs a polic force, but does not seem to have any detectives to protect the judges and his patrons' pockets. At Saratoga there is ample protection, and a Coney Island certain well-known politicians make it their business to look after order. It is particularly graceless act of the habitues of Monmouth Park to add to the vexations and cares of its managers by aiding in such uproarious proceedings. Should things go on as they did for the last two or three days, no gentieman will go upon the judges' stand. The Western Union seems to have had some additional trouble with the Fifth Avenue Hotel. At all events, the large telegraph office which

used to form a part of the reading room of the hotel was closed yesterday morning, and the partitions forming it were torn down. The attendants at the hotel say the company was fired out" because it would not pay the rent. It may be an economical move on the part of the company, for they have a little basemen office in the same building on Twenty-third street; but as that underground hole has been run for some time past without infringing upon the receipts of the hotel office, the "firing out" does not promise to lead to any increase of business. It is said that the hotel office used to take in as much as \$1,500 a day. to take in as much as \$1,500 a day.

Enralogs of the State Prisons. ALBANY, Aug. 1 .- Superintendent of State

Prisons Baker makes the following report for the month of July . Auburn-Earnings, \$10.000 or; expenses, \$5, 511.72. Sing Sing-Earnings, \$19.001 43; expenses, \$14.000 78. Datameters—Earnings, \$12.102.2 expenses, \$14.007.00. Surplus in the three prisons, \$1.201.72.

THE STORM KING BRIDGE

dore F. Haswell.

minent Counsel Say that No Further Legis-Intion to Required.

in the light of decisions of the State Court

ppeals and of the United States Supreme

n, "and their report is so satisfactory that

k will probably be begun in a short time.

are receiving great encouragement from road companies east and west. Eastern

Who are Communists!

recent commonts upon the action of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transports

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your

on, favoring a postal telegraph upon the plan proposed

y the bill introduced in Congress at the last session by

of the oldest and wealthiest shipping firms in New York. Capt. Snow is President of the Board of Trade, President

of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor

estate, and director in several banks. The Hon Darwin

the firm of Wiley & Wing, importers, and the under

additional power in the hands of the Government but

more than a two third vote a resolution favoring

to division of property and an compotent gover

dangering legitumate property rights, and unless the well to-do conservative classes lift the safety valve of

We expect suct

justice there will certainly come an explosion which will be fatal to all property interests. We expect such

epithets from journals like the New York Temane, Mail

and Express, Commercial Advertiser, and others which

are owned in the interests of corporations, but not from

communication. Respectfully, &c., F. B. Thursen, P. S.—How would it do to turn our present postal sys-

An Unpublished Letter by Geo. Washington.

NEWBURGH, July 26.-The following letter,

Sin The advantage of obtaining the earliest and best

for an undertaking of this kind, have induced me of en-trust the management of this business to your care till

For your care and trouble in this business ! agree on behalf of the public to allow you Fifts Dol. rs pr. Kal-

ender Month-& herewith give you a warrant on the Pay-

master Gen'l, for the sum of Five hund'd It. Hars to pay

those whom you may find necessary to impley in the transaction of this business—an next of the disturse

Given under my hand at Morris Town this 4th day of

Worth All It Cost.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: At Asbury

Park on Sunday I had to pay ten cents for a copy of

Under Dog Ben.

Sturdy Ben Butler, Governor Ben,

Says that he never fights for fun.

Looks for the weaker side, and then

Little for gain, and little for spite

Governor Ben, as a human man.

That is the way his sympathies run. Little he does for the world's applause,

But, though the upper dog snaps his jaws. He sticks to the under dog in the fight.

Knows that the big world everywhere Shows too much of the Tewksbury plan.

Making the best of Christians swear;

Bowing to in ght in the place of right;

Sides with the under dog in the fight

Always the poor and helpicas are; They are the fellows to suffer and bleed,

Showing so many a wound and scar;

They are the ones to scratch as they can

Letting the upper dogs chew and bite; so it is well that an honest man

Governor Butler, stordy and tough,

Force the fighting and keep it up; Making the upper dog how! "Enough."

Show the style of the Tewksbury plan

Hides of other dogs in the fight!

Giving a chance to the struggling pup

Stand for the people's untrammelled might; Prove that other tanners can tan

Sides with the under dog in the fight.

Knows how rulers will sidle and slip.

Therefore Ben, with his builder grip

Surely the under dogs, indeed,

tem over to Jay Gould to be run as a corporation ?

which has never been published belore, is in the sion of Mr. Samuel B. Sackett, the gray-haired

Vashington: To Mr. Nath't Sacket.

nents of which you are to render to me

further orders on this head.

signed. Such men as these are not "c

the Hon. J. A. Anderson, you say !

says General Manager Charles H.

-Fifty and thirteen have just been mar--Mr. Burt of Hartford, having been mildly he Highland Junction, Storm King Bridge ruck by lightning, says it felt like a blow in the back road Company claim that they have the -Thirty Californians have died in ten t to bridge the Hudson at Storm King etain without further legislation. This

care possessed each of over a million, and some of is based on the written opinions of Aaron -The little island of Sant' Elena, at Venice. nderpoel, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, and once so picturesque and natural, has been turned by vandals into a site for an iron foundry. hey have thoroughly investigated the sub-

-The whistle of a locomotive is heard any vards, the noise of a train 2,800 yards, the report of a musket and the bark of a dog 1,800 yards, the roll of a drum 1,800 yards, the croak of a freg 900 yards, and a

SUNDEAMS

cricket's chirp 800 vards. -Tseng, who manages the Chinese Government interests in Europe, remains in dress a Chiness nobleman, wearing shoes with white soles, a violet tunic, tached. He has one wife only.

-The Comto de Drée was arrested at Annecy, in France, for hissing at the band that was playing the "Marseillaise" in the street, and sentenced to eight days imprisonment and a fine. He has appealed against the penalty as excessive. -The pine forest along the Adriatic at

k will probably be begun in a short time.

Are receiving great encouragement from ilroad companies east and west. Eastern ile are rapidly taking up the stock. Gen. J. Vilson. President of the New York and New iland road, is heart and soul with us, and maye the personal backing of other railroad sidents. We think that we can build the dige without placing more than one pier in a river. Our engineer is now drafting the an. If it can be done we shall do it, and thus on the clamor of boatmen who lear that they must put a steamboat 75 feet wide through a sace of a thousand feet without injury. We mend to lay a double track on the bridge our bridge will be modelled after the proposed dridge over the Firth of Forth, Scotland, which is to be the largest cantilever bridge in the world. That bridge will be stretched between North and South Queens ferry, six miles above Edinburgh. The river is one and a half miles broad, and half a mile from the north shore is the small island of Inchgarvield. This would make a comparatively easy problem were it not that the depth of water precludes any piers for more than half the distance. On the north the channel is 210 feet deep, and on the south at least 180 feet. It is out of the question to try to sink caissons so far. The pian to overcome this obstacle is very simple. An ordinary pier structure runs out a little way on either bank. On the edge of the deep channel near both banks four solid stone piers are placed in a group, and a similar cluster will stand on the south side of the island. Upon these three supports will rest the entire weight of the bridge. Upon each one will be poised an immense cap of steel, made in the form of an elongated lozenge, with the long axis representing the line of railroad. The middle one will rest on the four island piers, which afford a base of 270 feet long, and retaing upon the surface of medicine one will be an indeed the proper will be controlled to the surface of the story will asset to a side of the south side of the south side of the south si Ravenna, Italy, celebrated by Dante and Byron, and which furnished the shipyards of Rome and Venice, are so drained the soil that the trees have died. -As an illustration of the extent to which the practice of duelling is spreading in Germany, it may

be mentioned that an advocate not long ago challenge the providing Judge of a court at Bromberg on account of some observation officially made by the latter in the course of a trial. -At the burial of Dr. Strain, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Edinburgh, a pageant was witnessed such as Scotland had not seen since the Reformation.

There were 150 priests, and the multitude of Franciscans, Benedictines, Redemptorists, Vincentians, acco lytes, and nuns made up a picture that was irresistibly suggestive of some old church scene of mediaval days .The Swedish historical writer, Arvid Ahnfelt, has found in the secret archives of the Danish royal family the diary of King Christian VIII., and has published the portion which deals with the events of the early months of 1814. The book is a contribution to the

history of a sort of detached portion of the great strug-gle then being waxed against Napoleon by almost the whole Continent of Europe. -The following instance of longevity is fully authenticated by the British Consul at Cherhours lu France: " Monsieur Gilles Louis Bouillie, born May 103d year. He had been President of the Tribunal of Commerce of Caes, Administrator of Hospitals, and Town Councillor at the same place, was a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and had the St. Helena medal. He en-

joyed good health and unimpaired faculties to the last." -The death of King Mtesa of Unganda removes a very picturesque African potentate. His chair used to be placed on a leopard skin in the hall of nucleuce, so that the hind claws served as a footstool, while the tail stretched along the floor in front. A num her of charms and a tusk were piled in a hear beside him, and his Grand Vizier and other courtiers were con trousers. The late Khediva sent two sheikhs to converhim to Mohammedanism, but in vain,

-A church scandal of a very strange kind has just disturbed the secenity of a parish in the diocess of Bath and Wells, in England. The living had been for many years in sequestration, and the vicar had long been absent, his duties being performed by a curate in charge. It was lately discovered that the vicar had died in Wales last September. Neither the Bishop nor any other official had been informed of the vicar's decease, and the latter had continued to receive the emol ments, a dividend having been paid to the creditors as

-Lake George has had five names. The Indians called it Andia-to-roc-te, or the place where the lake contracts, and Caniderioit, the tail of the lake, until 1046, when Father Joques and Sleur Bourdon, engineer in chief of the Governor's staff, arrived on its borders. It was the eye of the featival of Corpus Christi, and they named it the Lake of the Blessed Sacrament. Gen Johnson, in 1755, changed this to Lake George, in honor of George II. This it has borne ever since, although coper introduced it to his readers in the " Last of the Mohicans" as Lake Horicon, the silvery waters.

"It is wonderful how communistic views will get hold of ignorant men. We have not the felicity of knowing who the Executive Committee of the locard of Trade and Transportation may be but their opinions are worthly of the wiblest communist who ever classrored for the division of property and an omnipotent government."

The members of the committee above mentioned are Ambrose Snow, Esp., of the firm of Snow & Burgers, one of the older and weathers. -The Pall Mail Gaz tte, in its criticism on Ouida's new novel "Wands," draws attention to the ex traordinary size of the heroine's library. The critic says: "It contained half a million volumes; or, as is stated on another page, a million. Taking the forme number, and estimating that the rooff had twenty shelves, and that each volume occupied on an average an inch of shelf, we find that the wall space in this R. James, member of Congress elect, semor partner in the eminent firm of Packard & James, importers, at 123 'great cedar-lined room 'must have been a little over 2000 feet; or that the apartment measured say 800 fee

the eminent from at Fackari & James, importer, at 12. Maiden lane; John F. Henry, senior partner of John F. Henry & Co., one of our prominent wholesale drug and medicine houses; A. B. Miller, an old and well-known long by 200 wide-a large room for a Tyrolese castle -In 1878, immediately after the German erchant in the storage business; William II. Wiley, of Emperor's escape from assassination, citizens of Berlin subscribed to erect a memorial of the event in the Potsdamer Platz in that city. The committee has now at they are conservatives, in the truest sense. They understand and realize fully the objections to concentrating tered its plans, and intends to make the memorial com-memorative of the coincidence by which four genera-tions of the House of Hohenzollern are alive, and the they also realize the greater danger of a concentration of power in the hands of corporations to an extent which controls the Government. succession thus secured in the present line. The four sides of the obelisk will accordingly be adorned with portraits in relief of the Emperor, the Crown Prince Prince William, and the infant Prince Frederick William, Senator Bayard in his speech recently at New Haven senator mayard in his special special forces which affirmed the necessity of "centripetal" forces which would counteract the "centrifugal," and, while he also if we are to judge by the sale of the beverage during the

common to many leading Democrats), he was obliged to recent saengerfest at Buffalo. This musical festiva lasted one week, during which the consumption of lager exceeded that for the corresponding week of last year admit that there must be some check put upon over-grown corporate power. The National Board of Trade by 2.130 barrels. This is equivalent to an excess of composed of delegates from the leading commercial (9),030 gallons or 1,056 4%) glasses over the ordin bodies of the United States, men equally prominent in commercial life as those above named, and at their con-vention in Washington last winter they adopted by sumption. The expenditure for beer was \$2,824 more than usual. Besides this, an immense quantity of wine, alcoholic liquors, and mineral waters was disposed of It is estimated that Buffalo profited by the festival to the postal telegraph. Do you not think you go too far when you call such men "icnorant," and their elements, "worthy of the wildest communical who ever classored extent of \$300,000.

-Thirty-eight years ago Louis Weber, a native of Wartemberg, emigrated to America and settled as a farmer in Kentucky. Lately, having amassed a competency, he started for his native place, intending to visit his aister, who was the only surviving member of his family, and who had not seen him since he left home in his youth. He hoped to give her a joyful surprise and looked forward with pleasant anticipation to the re-union. On arriving at his native village he learned that his sister had two days before been buried. The news unmanned him. He was taken sick, and a week after his sister's death was laid in a grave beside hers. are owned in the interests of corporations, but no from a journal which claims to be independent, as The six does. I feel sure that the editorial in question was written under a intemprehension of facts and that you will give both sides of the question by inserting this

-Lord Londesborough, who recently took a party of actors and actresses, including some Americans, on his drag into the country for a rural feast, has a fancy for unimetic animals, and keeps in his residence in Berkeley square a wonderful monkey and a black squire-from the Bocky Mountains, which are great artists in heir line. His blue drag, with a team of two browns and two grays, is a London institution, and may be seen regularly at Lord's, Henley, and all the racing meets. He was an occasional companion of the late Dundreary Sethern, but when he heard that his brother in law, the Duke of Beaufort, was going with sothern on a fishing expedition for months, he remarked, "Very pleasant for three hours, but not for three months."

Nathaniel Sackett, to whom it is addressed by George -Mr. Méline, the French Minister of Agriculture, proposed to President Grevy the foundation of Intelligence of the design of the Enemy-the good Char-acter given of you by Col. Duer, added to your expanity a new order in France-the Order of "Agriculture Merit"-and the President approved the proposal. The decoration consists in a star with five points and sur ounded with a crown of laurel. It may be worn with a green ribbon trimmed with red. The French press to generally displeased with this new creation, as a breach democratic equality, Napoleon I, having founded the Legion of Honor to reward all kinds of services to the country. It is supposed that industry, commerce, art, literature and hotel keeping will now claim peculiar ecorations, so that it will be necessary to have on one's

passport what Nadar once caused to be put on his own, -From the "Annuaire de la Ville de Paris" for 18el, recently issued, we learn how comparatively w residents in Paris are Parisian born and bred. In deed, out of every 1,000 only 322 are born in the me tropolis, while 38 come from the other communes of the department, 505 from the various departments or colonies, and 75 from foreign countries. Other Continental capitals do not contain so many foreigners as Paris. Berlin only possessing 13 out of 1 000 and Pesth int 18. At the time of the census of 1881, there were in Paris 45.281 Belgians, 31,199. Germans, 21,577. Italians, 20,810. Swiss, 10,789. English, 0,250. Dutch, 5,927. Americans, 5,786. Russians, 4,982. Austrians, and 3,616. Speniauls, he German element has very largely increased whice 1870, at which period they only numbered 19.024. For eigners, as a whole, increased from 139,349 in 1870 to 164,038 in 1881, and formed nearly a fifth part of the

otal increase of the city. -A new volume on Connecticut is chiefly devoted to advertising notices of various firms and cor porations, each of which concludes with sketches of the firm members or officers of the corporation many of hem evidently autobiographical. As the pulsishers have allowed each writer full scope according to the space paid for, the book gives a fine of portunity for sett nating the native modesty of the individual authors Many sketches, of course, are in good taste but there are not a few that furnish food for mirth. A horse dor or says that he is "a cultivated scholar, an honorable centieman, and a desirable accession to the ranks of professional titer." A man who has recently served a term in juil is said to bear "a high reputation among business men, and in social life is regarded as an acquisition to any circle." One who belonged to a regiment which do not see any fighting service "participated in all the bat ties and followed the diag of that tamous historic organization through victory and defeat." Another from an eation through victory and defeat." Another from an early age has shown that love of the beautiful in nature and art which has culminated in his present leadership in matters of tasts, and which has done so much for cul-ture in his native city and State."